

copy

when collections were made
Places ~~collected~~ in San Domingo July - Oct. 1916.

Samana. Town of 2000 inhabitants, N. shore Samana Bay. Largely English speaking population. Mainly descendants of American negroes settled there under the regime of President Boyer (of Hayti) in 1822-24. Well settled country in neighborhood. Fairly well wooded. Very hilly & very beautiful. Fruit plentiful, good, & cheap.

Laguna. a settlement ^{scattered houses} mostly English speaking about 4 miles (in straight line) ^{near south} at foot of Pilon d'Azucar. a clearing made in last 15-20 years. N. of this to the sea scarcely any clearing, or ⁱⁿ inhabitants or act. of absence of fresh water. Pretty good collecting ground, lots of virgin forest. "Juaros" (Solomon) frequently ^(?) caught by natives (they say)

San Juan Bay - about 2 1/2 hours walk from Laguna on N. Shore of Samana peninsula. a sandy beach abt. 1/2 mile long. Surrounded by wooded hills. no inhabitants on shore of bay. Village abt. 1 1/2 miles inland. Bay is abt. 10 miles (4 hours walk) from Samana town.

Birds scarce except Parrots & Pigeons.

Rajo Cabo (Arroyo Cabo) ^{old} a settlement, about 1 mile ^{scattered houses} ~~from~~ ^{island} of South shore of Port Rincon Bay. Galera island lies opposite abt. 1 mile from shore. Water scarce & bad. There is however a good water in a sink hole in lime stone abt. 1 mile east of the tienda (shop). Much of the forest is secondary. no water between here & Cape Samana 5- or 6 miles east. Country raised coral reef. strong & soil thin.

Caves in limestone, especially near coast & Cape Samana. Entirely Spanish speaking -

San Lorenzo Bay on South side Samana Bay. Many ^{precipitous} ~~steep~~ limestone hills - Literally covered with caves.

The cave (usually inhabited) ^{near} at the pier of the abandoned R.R. is full of shell heaps, & contains many Indian carvings, more or less obliterated by smoke & lime deposits. Cave looks badly.

Jarabacoa a village of 100 houses abt. 15 miles south of La Vega in the ^{upper} valley of the Yagui del Norte. Elevation 550 metres. Very pretty valley. surrounded by pine covered hills.

El Rio - a new settlement formed 16 years ago in the upper valley of the Emencia. which flows into the Yagui del Norte (del Norte) Elevation about 4,000 feet. about 20 miles by road from Jarabacoa.

^{about}
~~Probably~~ There are 6-800 people settled within a few miles of El Rio
no town, only a shop (tienda) & a cock pit. Beautiful & fairly fertile
district. Less mist & fog than at

Constanza. An ^{old} settlement, evidently originally an Indian site.
about 4000 feet elevation. Hills both sides valley 2000 feet higher.
Valley drains into the Yagui del Sur. Lovely cool climate & pretty
scenery. Pine covered hills all around. It is 14 miles from
El Rio. Road crossing the valley of the Tixá on the way. The Tixá
empties into the Yuna River. ^{The Tixá valley settled} ~~It~~ has been ~~settled~~ for the past 14 years.

Constanza stands near the Geographical Center of San Domingo.
Its waters drain into the Yagui del Sur emptying into the sea near
Azua on South coast. The Tixá (just over a low ridge) flows N.E. into the Yuna
while the Luperón whose head waters are only 5 or 6 miles away drains into the
Yagui del Norte emptying near Monte Cristi on N. coast.

Probably 800 ^{to 1,000} ~~people~~ people live near Constanza. The village has 80-90
houses (not all occupied however). Mostly pine forests in neighbor-
hood. Highest hill in sight is El Macho or El Vanilejo, as it is
called on map - 8,500 feet. Tia, the highest mountain in
West Indies, is invisible - It lies 12-14 miles south. - Scarcely any
precipices or bare rocks. Hills rounded & covered with trees to summit.

The inhabitants of the hills ^{look} much more European blood than those of
Samaná & the lowlands. Many look like Spanish peasants - Much Indian
blood is present, & of course more or less Negro. Some of the people,
especially women, would pass for poor Indians.

Sanchez - formerly called Las Cañitas, where I collected during my
first visit to San Domingo in 1883.

now a town of abt. 2000 inhabitants at the N.E. corner of Samaná
Bay, the starting point of R.R. into the interior - R.R. runs to
La Vega, 62 miles distant. - Samaná is 18 miles from Sanchez.

carded.

Handled in by Dr. Abbott on
Sept. 10, 1917.

Notes on Birds of Hayti.

1. *Minuscicla ardesiaca*. Generally distributed, but not very common. The note resembles that of the American robin. Common on Tortuga.
2. *Minus dominicensis*. Common near houses & in clearings. As a rule the song is far inferior to that of our Mocking bird, but some individuals are good singers. Common on Tortuga.
3. *Myiothlyth varia*. Common on migration. Tortuga.
4. *Parula americana*. Do. Do.
7. *D. coerulescens*. Common in San Domingo during fall migration - not seen in Hayti.

The warblers became abundant in San Domingo by middle of September. were plentiful in Hayti & Tortuga until ~~the~~ middle of May, 1917.

8. *D. dominica*. Common in San Domingo - Not many seen in Hayti.
10. *D. coronata*. abundant ^{during} in spring migration until late in May.
11. *Sciurus aeneocephalus*. common during migration.
12. " *metacill*. Do.
13. *Geothlypis trichas*. San Domingo. Not seen in Hayti.
14. *Ligra platensis*. Not seen in Hayti.
15. *Setophaga ruticilla*. Common on migration.
16. *Certhiola (Coccyz) vanamensis*. generally common. Saw a great many abundant nests. only one occupied one. Nests are usually suspended from end of a liane - swinging over pathways & open places in the woods. 7-10 feet from ground.
17. *Progne dominicensis*. Much common in Hayti than in S. D. a large colony lives at Cap Haïtien (Town) & a smaller colony at Port de Paix. nesting in holes in blank end walls of houses, when a rooster has fallen out etc. ~~especially~~ common in the sea cliffs, especially near Port à l'Écu & Côte de Fer, in company with *Petrochelidon fulva*.

18. *Hirundo sclateri*. Not many seen in Hayti. Common in S. D.
19. *Petrochelidon fulva*. abundant along the sea cliffs - much more plentiful in Hayti than San Domingo. also nests in caves -
20. *Lulus dominicus* - Common, but less so than in S. D. none found on Tortuga. The high communal nests are used year after year - 20 or 30 pairs frequently in one tree - almost always in *Orzodopa* palms.
21. *Myiadestes* frequently heard in the hills of S. D. above 4000 ft. not noticed in Hayti. where none of the hills which I visited were over 3,200 feet.
22. *Spindalis multicolor* - only noticed at 4000 ft. in S. D. & on the mountains of the Montique at 3000 ft. in Hayti.
23. *Phoenicophilus palmarum* - Generally common. not in Tortuga.
24. *Euphonia musica* only abt in Montique at 1200 feet. also seen on Rivier Bar near sea level. The 2 abt had crops filled with Mistletoe seeds.
25. *Phainipara zena* - generally common - not in Tortuga & not seen in the Samana Peninsula.
26. *P. olivacea* - Ditto.
27. *Lopimutris dominicensis* only seen in hills of S. D. at 5,000 ft.
28. *Lopizilla violacea* - Generally common - especially on Tortuga.
29. *Icterus dominicensis*. Generally common. To some extent gregarious - several nests to be seen ~~together~~ on one tree. But I am not sure that these are all occupied at one time.
30. *Quiscalus niger* - Common, especially in Hayti.
31. *Corvus leucognathus* - Very common about the mouth of the Yuma river & South side of Samana Bay - not seen in Hayti, nor in hills of S. D. where its place seems to be taken by *neoh*.
32. *Corvus solitarius* - Common in hills of S. D. in small flocks - once 32 individuals were seen together. Not common or wanting in North Hayti. Said to be very common about Gonave & the Artibonite valley.

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33. *Tyrannus dominicensis*. Generally common. Tortuga.
34. *Myiarchus dominicensis*. Ditto. did not notice any snake skin in any of their nests.
35. *Contopus hispaniolensis* - Generally common.
36. *Chondestes minor*. Haytian name "Patin voice" nests on the pebbly sea beaches & open places ~~at~~ at top of the sea cliffs. Tortuga.
37. *Cypselus phoenicobius*. Generally distributed. nests in palm trees.
38. *Oreopelia chrysa* - seen in S.D. & Hayti. only one obtained had been trapped by natives. either this or next was seen in Tortuga.
39. *O. montana*. Common in S.D. especially in the Cacao plantations.
40. *Chaemopelia passerina apleura* - Very common in Hayti & Tortuga - less so in S.D. none seen near Samana.
41. *Melospiza asiatica*. Not seen in S.D. very common in Hayti & on Tortuga.
42. *Coereba (yellow-billed)* common apparently only in summer.
43. *Heterornis nigrigularis* only seen on the hills in Moustique at 2500 feet & over.
44. *Saitolhera dominicensis* - generally common. Tortuga.
45. *Crotophaga ani* Ditto
46. *Aratinga chloroptera* - Not seen or heard of in Hayti. Many seen in the hills of S.D.
47. *Amazilia ventralis* - generally common. none on Tortuga
48. *Nephrocetes niger* - only seen in S.D.
49. *Melisuga catherinae* - Generally common - ditto -
50. *Ricordia swainsoni*. only seen in hills of S.D. & at Bombardopais in Hayti.
51. *Lamprolaima dominicensis*. Generally common. Tortuga.
52. *Tamnostrogia roseigaster*. Common in hills of S.D. much more plentiful in Hayti than to see here. Haytian name "Dame Anglaise" - Not found on Samana Peninsula.
53. *Ceryle alcyon* - only seen in winter -
54. *Todus subulatus*. Generally common. Not on Tortuga.

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55. *Todus angustirostris* - only seen in hills of S.D.
56. *Picus lawsonii* - Not seen in Hayti.
57. *Centurus strictus* - Every where common - Not on Tortuga -
58. *Strip glaucops*. Heard nearly every where. also on Tortuga.
59. *Speotyto cunic. floridana* - Not seen in S.D. but very common in Northern Hayti. especially the semi-arid N.W. Peninsula.
60. *Accipiter strictus*. Fairly common in N.W. Peninsula.
61. *Rupornis ridgwayi*. Not seen in Hayti.
62. *Falco columbarius* - only seen in winter on the hills of Moustique.
63. *F. spar. isabellinus* - very common in winter. less so in summer.
64. *Columba leucocephala* - one shot ^{Bay} ~~at~~ ^{Tortuga} ~~Summer~~ - very common on N.W. Peninsula. & Tortuga where numerous breed in the mangroves.
65. *C. inornata* - Common in S.D. especially in the hills.
66. *C. corvus* - Common in the hills of the Moustique.
67. *Oedicnemus dominicensis*. Not seen, though the bird, under name of "Boukera" is well known to the Dominicans who often keep it tame. Said to be found on the Oceanian plain of N.E. Hayti. also occurs at St. Nicolas Mole.
68. *Himantopus mexicanus*. Common in Hayti.
69. *Phoenicepterus ruber*. Not seen, seems to occur very irregularly - no breeding place in North Hayti. Sometimes on Tortuga -
70. *Dafila bahamensis*. Common near Port de Paix in winter. Breeds.
71. *Phaethon fleivirostris*. Breeds in the sea cliffs. ^{also on} Tortuga.

5- ^{continued} Birds Hayti Nov., 1917 - March, 1918.

1. *Podilymbus antillarum* - Common in the river at Jérémie & on Lake Assuei apparently breeding in March.
2. *Pelecanus occidentalis* - Fairly common along the shores every-where. ~~Many were seen~~ Most plentiful about Cayemite Is. Haytiens said they did not breed there however. An American living at St. Marc told me that about 20 years ago pelicans were far more plentiful, but some ^{Americans} ~~fisher hunters~~ slaughtered them in thousands for their feathers, & they have never regained their numbers.
3. *Fregata aquila*. Occasionally seen along the coast. not numerous. When I first visited Samana Bay in San Domingo, in 1883, frigates were breeding in thousands on the small islets in San Lorenzo Bay, when I last visited the place in 1916, none appeared to breed there, & but few were seen.
4. *Querquedula discors*. A large flock seen at Les Basses opposite Great Cayemite Island.
5. *Dendrocygna arborea* - The commonest duck. not very shy & much easier shot than most of our North American ducks. If one fires into a flock, the ducks usually ^{go to a distance then return and} circle around ~~the~~ & give a chance for one or two more shots.
6. *Pelecanus rubra*. Not met with, but an irregular visitor at many points. Said to be common on the Grand Saline (lagoon) near Gonaves (the town) - Said to breed on Lake Enriquillo.
7. *Ajaja ajaja* - Not met with. said to occur on the lakes (Assuei and Enriquillo).
8. *Podiceps podiceps*. Not uncommon. A number seen on ^{Cayemite} ~~Is.~~

9. *Plegadis* - several seen & one shot on Trou Caïman.
10. *Ardea herodias* - several seen - none shot. very shy.
11. *Aramus vociferus*. Common on the N.W. peninsula of Hayti, not noticed or heard any where in the south or on the S.W. Peninsula. Heard on Tortuga Is.
12. *Porzana hendersoni* - a number seen on the Trou Caïman, several were shot, but only one actually obtained.
13. *Porzana* (Sora rail) - Several seen on Lake Assuei & Trou Caïman - only one shot.
14. *Lonornis martinica* - a pair shot on the river at Jérémie.
15. ^{*Dafila bahamensis*} A number wintered 1916-17 on a lagoon near Port de Paix, where a few remained to breed. Not seen on the S.W. peninsula, but doubtless occurs.
16. *Galinula chloropus* - common.
17. *Fulica americana* - common.
18. *Jacana spinosa violacea*. a number seen on Lake Assuei, they were very shy. only one or two were seen on Trou Caïman, but were probably common there. There was scarcely any open water on Trou Caïman at time of my visit (March 10-12) - Nearly the whole surface covered with reeds & low grass.
19. *Himantopus mexicanus*, Common in suitable localities, such as the saline (lagoon) on Grande Cayenne Is.
20. Willet. several seen at Moustique Bay, North Hayti.
21. *Totanus flavipes* - common.
22. *Pisobia minutilla* - common.
23. *Actitis macularia* - common.
24. *Charadrius dominicus* - common about Lake Assuei.
25. *Squatarola squatarola*. Lake Assuei & ~~the~~ Moustique Bay.
26. *Gygis antillarum* - common.

- 7/ 27. *Numida meleagris*. Generally common.
28. *Colinus virginianus*. Not shot, but generally common. Except in mating season it is very hard to catch sight of as the country is so covered with vegetation & scrub. at Port au Prince a good many trapped ones are said to be brought alive to Market, together with ⁺ mourning ground doves, But none were brought to Market during my stay there.
29. *Patagonus leuccephala* - Common, breeding in numbers on Cayemite Id.
30. *P. Squamosa* - Common near Moron 14 miles S.W. of Jérémie in December.
31. *Chaemepelia passerina*. Generally common.
32. *Rupornis ridgwayi*. Not met with on mainland. Very common & tame on Cayemite Id. Easily called up. One pair seen on Little Cayemite Id.
33. *Falco columbarius*. Great Cayemite Id. and the Hills of the Montique District in the North West Peninsula.
34. *Pandion haliaetus* - a bird apparently of this species seen at Lake Assuei.
35. *Buteo borealis* - Especially common about Moline, North of the Mts. of La Hotte.
36. *Tyto glaucops* - Frequently heard at night.
37. *Speotyto floricornis* - Common at the Lake (Assuei).
38. *Amazona ventralis* - Generally distributed - not very common anywhere, except on Great Cayemite Id.
39. *Crotophaga ani* - Common everywhere.
40. *Saurornis dominicensis* - Common tame & unsuspicious everywhere.
41. *Hysteronix ripigularis*. Not met with on the S.W. Peninsula.

- 8/ Haytian names "National", "Dame anglaise", "Consul rouge"
42. *Tamnotrogon roseigaster*. Not met with near sea level on the S.W. Peninsula. Common in the hills.
43. *Chrysoceryx striatus*. One of the commonest birds everywhere. at least the one most in evidence.
Haytian name "Charpentier".
44. *Streptoceryx alcyon*. Common along the shore & rivers in winter.
45. *Todus angustirostris*. Common about Moline 2,000 ft.
Moline is about 20 miles S.E. of Jérémie.
46. *Todus subulatus*. Common anywhere near sea level.
47. *Tachornis p. phoenicobia*. Common about Jérémie.
48. *Anthracoceros dominicus*. The commonest hummingbird.
49. *Riccordia swainsoni*. Only met with in the S.W. Peninsula at Moline 2,000 ft. when it was common.
50. *Melisuga catherinae*. Common in the hills.
51. *Tyrannus dominicensis*. Common.
52. *Tolmarchus gabbi*. Much more numerous in the S.W. Peninsula than elsewhere in Hayti.
53. *Myiarchus dominicensis*. Common.
54. *Corvus palmarum*. Not ~~seen~~ ^{noticed in} the S.W. Peninsula.
Common in other parts of Hayti.
55. *Icterus dominicensis*. Generally common.
56. *Holopus calurus niger*. Common.
57. *Euphonia musica*. Probably common, but the only place I saw it was about 4 miles S. of Jérémie on the hills at 1500 ft. Saw several that day - all ^{feeding} in mistletoe in rather small trees.
58. *Spindalis multicolor*. Probably common, but not much in evidence, tho they are not at all shy.
59. *Phoenicophilus palmar poliocephalus*. Common near Jérémie.

9) 60. *Phaenicophilus palmarum* - The common species near Port au Prince.

61. *Lulus dominicus* - Common especially where there are many ^{palms}.

62. *Progne dominicensis* - only seen in the S.W. Peninsula at Petit Trou de Nippes.

63. *Coereba bonariensis* - Common.

64. *Mimus dominicensis* - common near houses & gardens.

65. *Mimocichla ardesiaca* - Fairly common.

66. *Myiadestes solitarius* - Haytian name "La Muscicenne" - Not met with - All the natives know it, & I was told that in the late spring & summer they were to be heard everywhere in the hills. They were silent when I was at Moline in February & ^{it was} impossible to ~~get~~ catch sight of them - The country being generally thickly covered with vegetation & brush. They were said to be common there.

corrected

Notes on Haitian & Gonave Is. birds.

by W. L. Abbott

Rec'd May 1918

Gonave Feb. 18-25, 1918 [Notes for his last trip,
Nov. 1917 - mid. 1918.]

Gonave Island (not to be confounded with the town of
Gonaïves) is about 32 geog. miles long. ~~It is separated~~
~~It is about 6 miles (geog.) wide on an average.~~

It has on average width of about 6 miles (geographical).
Area is somewhere about 220 square English miles.

It is hilly, the S. ~~E.~~ end rising ~~to~~ in a flat table land 2000
feet high. The N.W. end is much lower.

It is separated ^{on North side} by Dr. More channel 11 miles wide from
the main land of Hayti. & on the S.E. side by the Gonave
Channel, 17 1/2 sea miles across at its narrowest point.

The island is very dry, very little rain falls during most
of the year, & fresh water is very scarce. The only good
fresh water is said to be at Anse Galets on N.E. side.

at Pikmi on south side is said to be clean drinkable water.
Elsewhere there are only a few scattered springs & holes,
whose water white with chalky sediment is used by the inhabi-
tants & domestic animals.

The soil is fertile, ~~very~~ there are many gardens ^{where}
Plantains, yams, sweet potatoes etc. are grown. These depend
almost entirely upon the ~~heavy~~ dew, which falls very heavily upon
the hills.

The pasturing is good & the cattle live very well. There also are
almost entirely dependant upon the dew for drinking water.

The coast belt is very arid, but as one ascends the hill sides the
vegetation becomes greener & more luxuriant. This was the case during
my visit Feb. 25-28 after 3 months of dry weather.

The slopes of the hills are well wooded & near the table land. There

2) consists of open rolling lands covered with bracken & long grass.
The only trees being in the gullies -

Gonaire Island produces the best mahogany & *Lignum vitae* (Guaiac) in Hayti. ~~The attention of the gendarmes is an~~ almost entirely ~~given to~~ occupied in trying to prevent the stealing of these woods - apparently the right to cut them having been granted as a monopoly to several different parties in the port.

Birds of Gonaire.

1. *Pelecanus occidentalis* - common along the shore.
2. *Fregata aquila* - only a few seen.
3. *Phoenicoparus rubra*. Said to occur especially in the lagoons on North side of the island. (Plumage?)
4. *Patagioenas leucocephala*. Said to occur in large numbers in the breeding season.
5. *Melopelia asiatica* - The commonest dove.
6. *Chaemepelia aflavida* - Common.
7. *Buteo borealis* - several seen.
8. *Nyctanassa violacea* - a large bird, apparently this species occasionally flushed in the jungle - none shot.
9. *Falco sparverius dominicensis* - common.
10. *Amazona ventralis* - Parrots were not common - a few were seen high up the hill sides among the gardens & fields of the highlands. none shot, so I don't know if the species is that of the main land.
11. *Carpodacus ana* - Common.
12. *Saurathera dominicensis* var? Common - Habits identical with the mainland variety ^{except possibly rather shy} keeps in ~~the~~ jungle.

3)

13. *Heterornis rufipularis*. Not ~~quite~~ especially shy, but keeps in dense jungle & not easily seen unless called up. Most of those seen were on the densely wooded hilltops at about 1000 feet.
14. *Resocites micromegas* - Common - usually in pairs. In the dense jungle on the hillside.
15. *Streptoceryle alcyon*. A few seen along the shore.
16. *Todus subulatus* var? ^{Some} very common. The habits ~~that~~ of the mainland variety.
17. *Anthracoceros mango*. Common, especially front of the Cactus finches.
18. *Melisuga catherinae*. Common in the hills above 1000 feet.
19. *Tyrannus dominicensis* - Common.
20. *Loxigilla violacea affinis* - ~~Is~~ Probably common -
21. *Lawrenceia nana*. Common in the dense bush near the foot of the hills - usually in pairs. Remarkably tame & unsuspicious.
22. *Coereba bonariensis* - common.
23. *Dendroica tigrina*. Very common in the hills above 1000 feet.
24. Rose breasted grosbeak. One pair I shot at edge of an old clearing, about 1,000 feet.
25. *Calyptophilus* sp? ~~Probably common~~. ^{Beside} Inhabits dense jungle keeping near ground. ^{There} that I ~~saw~~ shot, I saw several more. They appeared to be rather shy & difficult to get a good sight of, so they are probably quite common.
26. *Mimus dominicensis* - common.
27. *Mimocichla ardesiaca* - Fairly common.

R.R.

April 3^d 1919 Went by train to La Vega. Hired horses here & next day marched to Jarabacoa. A road fit for motors is under construction, & will be finished (opened to motor traffic) probably in a few months.

April 5th & 6th to Constanza. Found that there had been a severe drought from Constanza southward & food had become rather scarce - not nearly so plentiful or cheap as on ~~our~~ ^{my} previous visit in Sep. 1916. Corn grass was scarce & the cattle in poor condition. However the drought ended a few days before our arrival & food gradually became more plentiful. Beans & sweet potatoes were the principal things obtainable. Beef & pork once or twice a week ^{at} 12-14 cents a lb. Plantains were being brought from a lower elevation down in the bottom of the Rio Grande Valley. Rice had been brought from La Vega & cost 16 cents a lb. However we made out pretty well.

Two days after arrival one of my Samaná boys got influenza, luckily escaping with a mild attack. He had caught it from the Porto Rican school master at El Rio, who had it badly & died 3 days afterward.

We were at Constanza 9 days until (Apr. 15th) & then marched 5 or 6 miles S.E. to a clearing on the slopes of the Loma ^{de} Rio Grande, at about 5000 feet. Very chilly & wet here - & it rained every day. The pine forests had been greatly injured by the fires started by the natives during the drought. Many thousands of acres had been burnt over, from the ^{river} bottom to the crests of the ridges. The fires mostly started to improve the pasturage for the few open cattle & ponies grazing on the hillside. The undergrowth & young pines had been pretty well swept out, & the big trees had their vitality so injured that but few cones remained on the trees - as a result crossbills were absent.

The clearing ^{called "Boho Kali" (the place of the vine)} covering maybe 200 acres, was planted with sweet potatoes, ^{corn, beans} & plantains. The latter very poor, & were sometimes killed by frost in winter, according to the owner. *Lophortyx dominicensis* was the commonest bird, in flocks.

The males just changing into their breeding plumage.

The climate was fine & bracing, down nearly to 50° Fahr. in early mornings.

We staid at Boho Kali until April 24th & then returned to Constanza, which we could see in the ^{valley} ~~plain~~ below, not more than 4 miles as the crow flies.

April 28th Marched from Constanza across the ridge to the southward & camped at a clearing called Corralito. Only 6 miles, but I had a slight dose of fever. It was a lovely camp reminding me of Kashmir.

Pine forest all around, & the Rio Grande in the narrow bottom about 1500 feet below. We saw what was apparently a pair of crossbills on the march, but I failed to get one I find at. No ^{others} ~~more~~ were seen, probably owing to the damage to the pines from fires.

This camp was about the elevation of Constanza (3,400 feet circ.) or a little higher. The scenery & climate perfectly lovely. There were a few people at Corralito, but the clearings were not ^{yet} producing much.

The inhabitants knew the crossbill. Solitaires were common, so everywhere in the hills. so was Nyctornis. Pigeons were common but shy. They were our great standby for the pot, as chickens were scarce, & pork not often obtainable. May 3rd we marched ^{6 miles} to a place called Hondo, down in the bottom by the Rio Grande. The village of Hondo Abajo ^(4 leagues) was half a mile ^{surrounded by thick scrub} down. The climate much warmer here. We camped in a small clearing on a bluff overlooking the river, by the ruins of a hut where some Americans engaged in cutting cedar (Juniperus barbadensis) had lived ^{some} 30 ~~40~~ years previously. Pigeons were plentiful, coming to drink at some salt springs.

The people here had much more food to sell, potatoes, plantains, eggs, etc. ^{3 species} Swifts & ^{or 2 or 3 species} nightjars were numerous in the evening. I shot 3 black swifts, & missed 2 or 3 shots at nightjars ^{some of} which may have been Microsiphonius. There were several kinds, besides Don Juans (Nyctetritus) which we heard regularly. The clearing was very small & thick scrub all around so it was a poor place to shoot & I shot very badly as usual. One or two big swifts were shot & lost. Ground doves (Coccyllia ^{ancus-} metopius) were not common & we only shot one pair, & saw 2 or 3 others. One of my boys ^{had} shot a young one at Constanza but it was too badly shot to skin.

The nightjar I ^{fixed} shot at twice had a very peculiar flight reminding me of an Australian boomerang. The small area of cleared ground & the gorge right alongside made shooting difficult for even a good shot at any of these evening birds. Possibly one would have done better down at the village of Hondo where there was a large cleared area. Am sure ~~that~~ I should have done better & got more birds lower down the river ^{at a lower level} as at Tabano when Beck collected Streptoprocne zonaris melanotos numerous.

May 10th Returned to Constanza. Aratinga chloroptera was not fairly common, as the guavas on which they feed were ripe.

" 12th Marched to El Rio on the upper Jimenoa River. (wrongly spelled Emenoa in my notes on my first visit. Stayed here 8 days. Saw no crossbills, a few Lophomitris dominicensis. Obtained ^{one} Microtisca montana, saw m. palustris. Saw at least 2 kinds of birds in thick bush which I failed to get & could not identify. One may have been Calyphalia flugivora. The other evidently new. fired at it only 8 feet distant, but missed it with an intervening tree too successfully, & only a few scattered feathers & no bird remained.

May 20th To Jarabacoa.
" 21 To La Vega
" 22 " Sanchez by rail.

As I do not speak any Spanish, I brought 2 Samana boys with me, one of whom John King was with me on my 1st trip to Constanza. Two small tents were carried & we found camping much the most satisfactory. The hill people are very dirty & verminous. & all the houses contained fleas at least. The country was ideal for camping. Especially ^{in the pine forest}. The 2 tents (7' square) with flies, jointed poles, & ground sheets only made a light mud coat.

condel

Northern Dominican Birds. trip. Feb. - June 1919.

Large Ibis. Called "Faisan" locally - a few occur in the Guayabo, which means the Yuna about 5 miles from its mouth. Dr. Driepes who shot one says it is a "big ibis" - Probably our Wood Ibis.

Green winged Teal & Wood Duck. I was told by Lieut. Mickinson U.S.M. that he had shot both these species near San Domingo city, and also a large duck which from his description must have been a Muscovy Duck.

Nomonyx dominicus.? Some small ducks probably of this species were seen on the Laguna del Diablo ^{March 12th} about 2 hrs. from Laguna near Port Rincon. The ducks staid out in the middle of the lake so one could not get within shot. There was no boat ^(I was told).

Oedicnemus dominicensis. Not seen. Many are said to be kept at St. Santiago. & they are to be bought alive there for 50 cents in the market. Kept tame about houses & gardens to catch mochas & other insects. Called "houer birds" by the American marines from their habit of calling ^{when motoring} about every hour during the night. Also said to be frequently seen at night in the Plain du Nord of Haiti, - dazzled by the motor lights - between Cape Haiti & Monte Christi.

Crotophaga montana. Nest ^{some sticks laid} on ~~the~~ ^a clump of "wild pineapple" (*Tillandsia*) on the trunk of tree - 7-8 feet from ground. 2 eggs on laid. March-May. maybe at other times. Nest too loosely constructed to forward.

Falco sparverius dominicensis. On April 11th a boy brot. me a pair of young sparrowhawk fully fledged, nearly ready to fly. He said he found them in an old woodpecker hole, 12 feet from ground.

Pandion haliaetus carolin. A pair of fish hawks seen frequently during the winter at the mouth of the Yuna River near Sanchez. Samaná Bay.

Patagonornis squamisa - ^{Possibly} ~~apparently~~ breeding at Laguna in March. Birds with large testicles & eggs ^{ready} for laying shot at El Rio about May 15th.

Chloroceryle incornata. I ~~was told~~ ^{thought} that those at San Lorenzo Bay in March were breeding in mangroves but was probably mistaken.

Tyto glaucops. One egg ^{taken} ~~collected~~ by John King at Laguna. ~~typist~~ May 28th. Nest was in a hollow palm tree 20 feet from ground. Egg was very rotten on blowing.

Amazona ventralis. Laguna near Samaná. Mar. 5th 19.

Nest was in a hollow "Vervain" tree. The tree half dead stood in a clearing 100 yards from a house & the same distance from edge of the woods. The trunk was hollow throughout, but the lower half was full of dirt & debris & wet.

The entrance hole was 27 feet from ground. The nest was about 15 feet from ground in the hollow. There were 2 young birds, nearly ^{except pin feathers} ~~molting~~ ^{molting}, maybe 3 weeks old.

The hollow in tree was about 9" in diameter.

Aratinga chloroptera. Evidently much rarer than formerly. Old residents at Samaná, said that when they were boys maybe 50 years ago, the Parakeets were so numerous one had to guard the maize fields with a gun, & hundreds were shot. Now the parakeet is unknown on the Samaná peninsula. At Sanchez 36 years ago they were very common, now never seen - They are ^{said} still to occur about Matanzas, near Cape

Further notes on this species on following page.

Vieux Francois. We saw a number about Jarabacoa 3 years ago & on the present trip nearly everywhere in the hills.

The cause of their diminution is their habit of attacking maize fields, & if one of a flock is shot or falls wounded, the rest fly around screaming until none or all get shot.

~~Amazilia~~ *Amazilia ventralis* is now increasing in common with ^{nearly} all the birds in the country, owing to the Americans having confiscated all the guns - only a few guns being permitted with a special licence. This parrot does not attack the maize. It is much more numerous at Sanchez than formerly. I often saw flocks of 12 to 40 flying over.

Pigeons have increased very much also. Before the American occupation, birds were getting very scarce. The natives shooting them indiscriminately at all seasons.

Myiornis nigrigularis. Common at Cautanza & beyond. Breeding during May. I shot a ♀ May 9th below Honda Abaja. Fired a heavy cartridge by mistake, completely spoiling the bird; & smashing an egg ready for laying.

Tremstrogon nasigaster - Common everywhere in the hills & at most points in Hayti. It is rare on the Samana peninsula, where none of the natives knew it, but a sergeant of marines told me that he had killed 2 in the hills back of Sanchez, while shooting pigeons.

Mesocitites micromegas. Common at Laguna & Sanchez, but very difficult to catch sight of - tho not shy. My boy John King brought me 4 eggs taken in a nest at Laguna abt. April 1st. The nest was in a hole in a dead pear tree (avocate).

He found another nest about May 28 in a trumpet tree, containing one egg.

Streptoceryx alcyon Common during winter, does not remain in summer.

Todus angustirostris. A nest ^{case} containing 2 eggs was found May 9th 2 miles below Honda Abaja. The hole was in bank of a dry stream bed. & was about 11 inches deep, with an enlarged chamber at end, the size of a small fist. Todus nests get robbed very often by the native children who eat the eggs. The nests ^{holes} are usually easily seen being in the steep banks along roads & streams.

Todus subulatus. There ~~were~~ ^{were} many nest holes of this species, being much while I was at Laguna early in March, but none yet contained eggs. When I returned from the interior about June 1st ^{the children had gathered} many eggs during my absence. There are usually 4 eggs in a complete clutch. They are said to breed twice a year.

Nighthawks (*Antrostomus* or *Chordeiles*) were very numerous in the evening at Honda, but none were shot. A large nighthawk with a rapid flight which reminded me of that of an Australian boomerang, flew past the clearing

Concluded

[Birds observed on Lake Enriquillo. Oct 1st to 6th 1919.]

Camp was at Village of Duvergé about 3 miles from lake, on dry foothills - all between village & lake was irrigated land, & swarming with mosquitoes, so that camping nearer the lake was impossible.

Country is semi arid - Many species of cacti, & cereus, etc. & acacia trees.

The ^{tall} ~~large~~ fan palms, ~~whose~~ ^{the} leaves of which are used for baskets, seroons, etc. - are very plentiful - probably mostly planted -]

Flamingos fairly numerous. The adults very shy. Said to breed on south

side of Lake Enriquillo - Probably 40-50 individuals seen each day.

Said to be common also on Lake Rincon.

Spoonbill - not seen - a Marine officer told me he shot one ^{at} ~~near~~ east end of lake near road to Neiba.

[There was a large area of swamp land along shores of lake & this abounded in water birds - Sandpipers of many kinds] Killdeer rather plentiful -

Black bellied plover. Many black ibis (Plegadis) & a few white ibis.

Blue herons, large & small. Eggs large & small, not so common -

Louisiana herons, green herons.

Dendrocygna arborea ^{fairly} numerous.

Querquedula discors a small flock seen.

[Rails must be very common from the noise they make - few seen.]

Black head gulls common. Jacana fairly common -

Tringa minutilla, ~~seen~~ ^{around} in large flocks during my stay.

Fish hawk seen.

Himantopus mexicanus common.

Several other gulls & terns seen.

Totanus flecipes common -

great numbers of Dominican grackle in the marshes - one albino shot.

Palm crow. common.

Wilson snipe - several seen.

The white ibis apparently likes mangrove creeks & swamps, ^{very} common near Sanchez.

but the black ibis (Plegadis) keeps on open marshes as at Enriquillo & San Caiman in Hayti. a few white ibis seen near Duvergé.

[Probably a very good place for birds is at Lake Rincon - the town (2 of Cabral stands ~~at~~ on ~~east~~ west side one mile from water - Cabral is 12 miles from Barahona by good road (in dry weather).

(Camp at far side of Cabral (from Barahona), across river, by an irrigation ditch of excellent water - in an enclosure by a cane mill.)

A large area of grass & reeds at Lake Rincon, not much open water - plenty of canoes available.)

Lake Limon (a long march 6-7 hours, east of Duvergé said to have many birds - mosquitoes & sand flies reported as very bad there.

Duvergé is about 24 miles from Cabral - Hot dry march - water mostly brackish, 2 or 3 places en route - can be motored but road very bad - continued tyre punctures.]

I could hear nothing of the "Boukera" (Oedicnemus dominicensis) in the south of the island, so it is probably confined to the northern and plains, especially the ^{dry} western part of the Cibao, between Santiago & Monte Cristi.

[A large American Company called "The Barahona Company" is now developing a large tract of land along the lower Yague del Sur river. They own 56,000 acres. They will build a weir across the river & fill the irrigation ditches. Nothing can be grown in this district without irrigation.

Rainfall small & irregular. The mountains above Barahona on side facing the Sea (South east) have a heavy rainfall. There is heavy forest & coffee plantations.

Some Morinos told me that on the lake or lagoon south of Barahona (considerably above sea level they saw many spotted swans. ??]

Flamingoes also said to breed there (in lake south of Barahona)

Birds observed at ~~Catalina~~ Catalina Id.

between Saona & San Dom. mainland. Sep. 10-12-19.

about 100 nests (half still occupied) of Brown Pelicans at North end of Island.

Barn Swallows numerous, generally flying Southward ^{over Caribbean} toward South America.

2 or 3 pairs gray Kingbird.

2 or 3 Kingfishers.

several fish hawks seen - one family of 4 - 2 adults & 2 young sitting around on the rocky cliffs.

[Saona Island - Sep 12th - 18th 1919.

wrong season for visit. Mosquitoes & sand flies awful. should be visited in Feb. or March. Birds scarce.]

gray Kingbird common.

small cuckoo common.

Loxia violacea? several seen. one appeared to have white belly. Black throat.

ordinary Loxia seen on Catalina Id. but Saona birds seemed different.

Barn Swallows common.

Sayornis dominicensis one shot.

ground ~~for~~ larks common.

one wood thrush seen.

willet [recorded] Amer. double common. (Tringa alpina).

Brown booby several seen.

Frigates common.

Buteo borealis several seen -

Larus atricilla Sterna antillarum.

Royal tern. another type tern -

greater & lesser yellow legs.

Flamingos said to be common at times.

at Hondo on several evenings before dark, & I fired at them twice but failed to get any.

The queer cry of *Myctibius* was to be heard every evening & morning at Hondo. They are called Don Juan by the Dominicans, who seem to know the bird very well by reputation at least. It seems to be very local in its distribution - said to be common near San Francisco de Macoris.

It is called "Chat huant" (the howling cat) by the Haytiens.

Ricardia swainsoni - a bill species - Common about Constanza & in the clearing at Boho Kali.

Corvus solitarius Common at Constanza - A pair shot April 7th had a completed nest in a pine tree 35 feet from ground. No eggs - ^{crows} ~~birds~~ were seen building their nests during the next few days. a good many

Corvus leucognathus erythrophthalmus - Common at San Luis, ~~the~~ on South side of Samana Bay. None now - days to be seen about Sanchez & Samana. Though the older inhabitants say they were abundant there when they were children.

Brachyopiza antillarum - generally common above about 3,000 feet. ap. 15 - 23

Lophomitris dominicensis - ~~The~~ ^{some} flocks at Boho Kali, the males just changing into breeding plumage. ~~a good many~~ seen in the pine woods above El Rio.

Tanagra musica. only one shot at El Rio when others were seen. probably common, but not easily ~~distinctly~~ recognized, as they usually keep pretty high up in the trees.

Spindalis multicolor - Common in the pine woods especially above 4,000 feet.

Lamprochelidon sclateri - Common in the hills - probably nests in trees. Not shot in May but testicles much developed.

Dulus dominicus - Birds were building their nests early in February. & I saw them still carrying sticks when I left the island in June.

The nests are enormous, the smallest ^{twice} ~~as~~ as big as a barrel. & very loosely constructed so that it is impossible to remove them for examination. Those which

Heterurus May 9. Had perfect eggs in it
but both were blown to pieces
by shot.

4/ an blow down by wind (which often happens) are so damaged that I have never been able to make out the internal construction of those on the ground. Apparently there is not an internal chamber, but the various nesting holes communicate or branch, & have partitions between the nests. It is not easy to find the entrance holes, or to track them in the loose mass of sticks. A nest at Constanza, where the "Sigua" is not common, was in ^{the top of} a tall pine about 80 feet from ground. It appeared to house about 6 pairs & was about the size of a hogshead. The large size of the nests is not realized when one looks at them from the ground. They are usually placed in the tough royal palms, which are difficult to climb. It seems to be especially difficult to climb over the tough mass of loose sticks & get on top of the nest.

Dendroica v. Vigorzi - Those that ⁱⁿ the pine forest above El Rio abt. May 15th contained eggs ready for laying - although evidently breeding the nests could not be found ~~in~~ among the numerous masses of Tillandsia, Spanish moss, & pine needles covering the pine trees.

Calyptophilus pygmaeus? Seen at El Rio.

Myiadestes g. cherriei - Common on the hills about Constanza. The ♂♂ not difficult to shoot as they set ^{up} ~~high~~ on the trees singing, but we ~~never~~ ⁱⁿ ~~could~~ never catch sight of the shy or females. They probably breed ~~about~~ ⁱⁿ.

July the nests ought not to be too hard to find. The solitaire is especially ^{found} ⁱⁿ ^{narrow} wooded gullies with high trees, frequently with nearly bare hill sides on both sides. When a ♂ is singing overhead the nest would almost certainly be close by in the narrow wooded gully beneath. - The ♂♂ shot up to ~~the~~ ^{the} May 10th did not have their testicles much developed at that time, so they

must have ~~been~~ ^{been} ~~confident~~ ^{possibly} late June. Elainaia cherriei - one of the commonest birds in pine forest. Rather ~~slow~~ ^{slow} & ~~stagnant~~ ^{stagnant} ~~quiet~~ ^{quiet} in movements compared to Warblers & other small birds.

List of W.L. Abbott Coll. Santo Domingo Birds
in A.N.S.P.

(1)

Mimocichla ardesiaca

3 from La ~~Canita~~ Canita.

Mimus dominicus

2 from savanna la mar.

2 " La Canita

1 " Samana

Certhiola vanamora

10 from La Canita

4 " Samana Bay

Dendroica petechia

1 from Samana Bay

Progne dominicensis

2 from La Canita

1 " Samana Bay

Vireo calidris

Samana (1)

La Canita (5)

Dulus dominicus

Samana (6)

"Sto. Domingo" (1)

La Canita (1)

Phoenicophilus palmarum

Samana (4)

Samana Bay (2)

La Canita (5)

Loxigilla violacea

Samana Bay (2)

Savanna la mar (2)

La Canita (4)

Samana (1)

Euthia olivacea

Savanna la mar (4)

Euthia bicolor

La Canita (7)

Samana Bay (3)

Ammodramus savannarum

Savanna la mar (1)

Icterus dominicensis

La Canita (3)

Quiscalus nigra

Samana Bay (3)

La Canita (2)

Corvus leucognathus

La Canita (4)

Samana Bay (2)

Savanna la mar (1)

Myiarchus dominicensis

Samana (2)

La Canita (2)

Tyrannus dominicensis

Samana Bay (2)

La Canita (7)

Savanna la Mar (1)

Lanius dominicus

La Canita (5)

Samana (9)

Samana Bay (1)

Melospiza minima

Samana Bay (1)

La Canita (2)

Samana (1)

Sporadimus elegans

La Canita (1)

Crotophaga ani

Samana (2) (2)

Sayornis dominicensis

Samana Bay (1)

La Canita (4)

Samana (3)

Coccyzus minor

La Canita (1)

Icterus subulatus

Samana (5)

La Canita (5)

Picus micromegas

La Canita (7)

Samana Bay (1)

Melanerpes striatus

Samana (6)

Samana Bay (1)

La Canita (3)

Savanna la Mar (1)

Conurus chloropterus

La Canita (11)

Chrysotis sallaei

La Canita (4)

Savanna la Mar (2)

Rupornis ridgwayi

Samana Bay (1)

La Canita (2)

Columba leucocephala

La Canita (2)

Samana Bay (1)

Columba inornata

Samana Bay (2)

Geothlypis montana

La Canita (2)

Aegialitis semipalmata

Savanna la Mar (1)

Guara alba

Samana Bay (1)

La Canita (1)

Ardea egretta

Samana Bay ①

Ardea caerulea

La Carita ③

Savana Le Mar ①

Mycticosax violaceus

La Carita ①

Samana Bay ①

Aramus giganteus

Samana Bay ①

Dendrocygna arborea

La Carita ②

Pelecanus fuscus

La Carita ①

Sterna antillarum

La Carita ①

Sterna tschegrava

Samana Bay ①

③
These specimens were secured by
Dr. W. L. Abbott in June & July
1883.

12 birds pres. to the Acad. by
Wm. M. Gabb. coll. in Sto. Dom.

Euphonia musica

no locality ② Jan. 11, 1878

Quiscalus niger

no locality ① Jan 10, 1878

Corvus leucognathus ①

Pitangus gabbii ②

Cypselus phoenicobius ①

Melanerpes striatus ①

Saurornis dominicensis ①

Corvus chloropterus ①

Falco dominicensis ②

No localities mentioned in the
12 above specimens

B. E. Underdown

Dec. 17, 1928

W. L. ABBOTT, COLLECTING DATES AND LOCALITIES.

(Data from Plant Catalogs)

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC 1923.

Jovero,	February 1-7.
Liali,	" 8-16
Jovero,	" 7-20
Las Canitas,	" 22-27
Samaná,	March 2
Sánchez,	" 6-13.
Sanchez,	November 4-8
Samaná,	" 9-12
Jovero,	" 15-16
Guarabo,	" 17-18
Monte Redondo,	" 19
Guarabo,	" 20-22
Monte Redondo,	" 23
Guarabo,	" 24
Jovero,	" 26
Punta Jicaco,	November 29 - December 1
Punta Rey,	" 29
Jovero,	December 4-6
Loma del Traverzado,	" 14
Samaná,	" 17-19
Sánchez,	" 24-28

✓ Itinerary of W. L. Abbott and E. C. Leonard from Plant Catalogs. ✓

SANCHEZ.

November 29, 1920 - December 12, 1920.

SAMANA.

December 14, 1920.

LAGUNA.

December 17, 1920 - December 24, 1920.

SAMANA.

December 27, 1920 - December 30, 1920.

SANCHEZ.

January 5, 1921 - January 9, 1921.

VILLA RIVA.

January 11, 1921 - January 17, 1921.

PIMENTEL.

January 19, 1921 - January 25, 1921.

COTUI.

January 28, 1921 - February 7, 1921.

PIMENTEL.

February 7, 1921.

GUAYABIN.

February 13, 1921 - February 21, 1921.

MAO.

February 23, 1921 - March 1, 1921.

NAVARRETE.

March 3, 1921 - March 6, 1921.

SANCHEZ.

March 9, 1921 - March 14, 1921.

SAMANA.

March 16, 1921 - March 20, 1921.

LAS CACAOS.

March 31, 1921.

ROJO CABO.

March 23, 1921 - March 24, 1921.

CAPE SAMANA.

March 25, 1921 - March 26, 1921.

Itinerary of W. L. Abbott and E. C. Leonard from Plant Catalogs.

LAJANA.

March 27, 1921.

PUERTO FRANCES.

March 28, 1921 - March 29, 1921.

LAS CACAOS.

March 30, 1921.

SAMANA.

March 31, 1921.

SAN GABRIEL ID. SAMANA BAY.

April 5, 1921.

MAINLAND OPPOSITE SAN GABRIEL ID. SAMANA BAY.

April 5, 1921.

SAN LORENZO BAY.

April 6, 1921.

SAN GABRIEL ID.

April 7, 1921 - April 8, 1921.

MAINLAND OPPOSITE SAN GABRIEL ID.

April 8, 1921.

SAN GABRIEL ID.

April 10, 1921.

LAJANA.

April 11, 1921.

SAMANA.

April 14, 1921 - April 15, 1921.

JATO VIEJO. (Old Heart River 9 m. N.W. of Samana)

April 19, 1921 - April 20, 1921.

PORT LIMON.

April 21, 1921.

JATO VIEJA (Old Heart River)

April 22, 1921 - April 23, 1921.

SAMANA

April 25, 1921.

SANCHEZ.

April 28, 1921 - April 30, 1921.

PUERTO PLATA.

May 7, 1921.

Itinerary of W. L. Abbott and E. C. Leonard from Plant Catalogs.

SANCHEZ.

March 30, 1922 - March 31, 1922.

LO BRACITO.

April 5, 1922.

QUITA ESPUELA.

April 6, 1922.

LO BRACITO.

April 6, 1922.

QUITA ESPUELA.

April 7, 1922.

LO BRACITO

April 7, 1922.

QUITA ESPUELA.

April 8, 1922 - April 9, 1922.

RIO CUEVA QUITA ESPUELA.

April 9, 1922.

QUITA ESPUELA.

April 10, 1922 - April 11, 1922.

LO BRACITO.

April 12, 1922.

QUITA ESPUELA.

April 13, 1922.

LO BRACITO.

April 14, 1922.

SAN FRANCISCO MACORIS.

April 17, 1922.

SANCHEZ.

April 20, 1922.

SAMANA.

April 23, 1922.

SAMANA BAY SOUTH SIDE OF SAN LORENZO BAY.

April 26, 1922.

SAN GABRIEL ID.

April 26, 1922.

Itinerary of W. L. Abbott and E. C. Leonard from Plant Catalogs.

COAST OF SAN GABRIEL W. SAN LORENZO BAY.

April 27, 1922.

S. COAST SAMANA BAY W. SAN LORENZO.

April 27, 1922.

SHORE OFF SAN GABRIEL ID.

April 29, 1922.

OPP. SAN GABRIEL ISLET SAMANA BAY.

April 29, 1922.

LAJANA - SAMANA BAY.

April 30, 1922.

LAJANA, SOUTH SIDE, SAMANA BAY.

April 30, 1922.

SAN GABRIEL ISLET.

May 1, 1922.

LAJANA, AND S. COAST SAMANA BAY OPP. CAYS BARRACOTA.

May 2, 1922.

LAJANA, SAMANA BAY.

May 2, 1922.

SAMANA.

May 5, 1922 - May 6, 1922.

LAGUNA.

May 9, 1922 - May 15, 1922.

SAMANA.

May 17, 1922 - May 20, 1922.

SANCHEZ.

May 24, 1922 - May 30, 1922.

Itinerary of W. L. Abbott and E. C. Leonard from Plant Catalogs.

SANCHEZ.

November 4, 1923 - November 8, 1923.

SAMANA

November 9, 1923 - November 12, 1923.

JOVERO.

November 15, 1923 - November 16, 1923.

GUARABO.

November 17, 1923 - November 18, 1923.

MONTE REDONDO.

November 19, 1923.

GUARABO.

November 20, 1923 - November 22, 1923.

MONTE REDONDO.

November 23, 1923.

GUARABO.

November 24, 1923.

JOVERO.

November 26, 1923.

PUNTA JICACO.

November 29, 1923.

PUNTA REY.

November 29, 1923.

PUNTA JICACO.

November 29, 1923 - December 1, 1923.

JOVERO.

December 4, 1923 - December 6, 1923.

LOMA DEL TRAVERZÁDO OR ATRAVEZÁDA.

December 14, 1923.

SAMANA.

December 17, 1923. - December 19, 1923.

SANCHEZ.

December 24, 1923. - December 28, 1923.

Data from plant catalog, W. W. Abbott, Nov. 4. Dec. 28, 1923.

MONTE REDONDO - Isolated hill about 950 feet high
near east coast of San Domingo near Cap Raphael.

It is the mark for Samaná Bay approaching from south-
ward. One small clearing on west base, rest is forest, damaged
by hurricanes.

THE LOMA DE TRAVERSADA (?) Said to be the highest hill
in the Samaná peninsula. It is about 2000 feet high and lies
about 3 miles north of the Pilon d'Azucar. It is a long ridge,
very rocky on the summit. (Limestone coral). It lies near the
north side of the Samaná Peninsula, about across the base of the
Peninsula of Cap Cabron. Neighborhood is not inhabited and covered
with heavy forest much damaged by hurricane of September 1921.
My camp was placed at a canuco (clearing) called "Baradéyo prieto"
where there was a half ^{ruined} ~~ruined~~ rancho, and a hole of poor water.
It took two hours from camp to summit of Loma Traversada. Camp was
about 1000 feet. It rained most of the time.

✓
Itinerary of W. L. Abbott and E. C. Leonard from Plant Catalogs.

JOVERO.

February 1, 1923 - February 8, 1923.

LIALI.

February 8, 1923 - February 20, 1923.

JOVERO.

February 20, 1923.

LAS CANITAS.

February 22, 1923 - February 27, 1923.

SAMANA.

March 2, 1923.

SANCHEZ.

March 6, 1923.

✓
Collecting ~~collections~~ ^{collections}, W. W. Abbott
Data from plant catalogs.
Feb. 8-11, 1923

LIALI - Plants collected this day (February 8, 1923)

along the river bottom, the Seibo main road crossing the little river several times. Mostly virgin forest beyond this. Liali is a small clearing, 3 houses on road to Seibo, 6 miles from Jovéro. On Lajiagua river guess height to be 100 meters. The last house is at Liali on north side of Cordillín.

Today (February 9, 1923) walked up Seibo road 5 miles to top of pass over Cordillera Central, about 1600 ft. Last two miles up steep slope to (guess) the summit.

Much of the forest on the upper slope is composed of a low tree called "Maho" (majo) with many scattered royal palms.

This looks like old clearings at a distance, but the inhabitants of Liali say it has never been cleared or burnt to their knowledge.

The Dominicans call this sort of forest "Majagua".

This region is the district where the "Gavelleros" "bandits" or "patriots" held out against the American occupation for 5 years. Peace was made in June, 1922. The chiefs receiving jobs under the Dominican government.

✓

W. L. ABBOT, COLLECTING DATES AND LOCALITIES.

(Data from Plant Catalogs)

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC 1922.

Sanchez	January 3	
Samana'	"	8-10.
Sánchez	"	11-14.
Barahona	"	23-24.
Herman's estate above Paradis	"	28 - Feb. 5.
Petit Trou	February 7.	
Trujin	"	8-14.
Petit Trou	"	15-17.
Paradis	"	18.
Polo	"	26 - March 6, 12-13.
Loma de Cielo	"	27, " 2, 12.
Loma la Haut	March 3.	
Maniel Vieho,	March	7-10.
Canbral	"	15-18.
Sánchez	"	30-31
Lo Bracito	April	5.
Quita Espuela	"	6-8.
Rio Cuervo, Quita Espuela	"	9.
Quita Espuela, S. E. Peak	"	11.
Lo Bracito	"	12.
Quita Espuela	"	13.
Lo Bracito	"	14.
San Francisco de Macoris	"	17.
Sánchez	"	20.
San Lorenzo Bay	"	26.
San Gabriel Islet	"	26-May 2.
Lajane	"	30-May 2.
Barrancota Cay	May 2.	
Samana'	"	5.
Laguna	"	9-15.
Pilon de Azucar	"	12.
Samana'	"	17-21.
Sánchez,	"	24-30.

✓ Data from Bean catalogs, W. L. Abbott. Jan 3 - May 30, 1922
Barahona, (Jan. 23 - 24, 1922)

Now dry season, no rain since October. Barahona town of 2-3000 inhabitants. Headquarters of B. Co. whose big sugar plantation lies just north of town. Generally two or three showers a week. Principal export is coffee from Bahoruca. Mountains behind the town. Two poor hotels. Water by B. Co. Pipes introduced into town. It is rather a beastly place.

Paradis is a village on sea shore about 12 miles (31 km. by road) S.E. of Barahona. The road is bad and it takes 6-9 hours to travel it on mules. Contains about 150 houses. Harbor is dangerous. A good sized river empties here, which drains the Bahoruca mountains.
(Feb. 3-5, 1922, Feb 18, 1922)

Herman's coffee plantation is about 12-1500 ft. above Paradis, and about an hour N.E. of the village. Has been cleared about 11-12 years. Baron TurRheim stayed here several months, also Padre Fuertes at various times. (Jan. 28 - Feb. 1, 1922)

TRUJIN - a small poor village about 14 miles south of Petit Trou. It stands on west shore of a large salt lagoon (which is about 9 miles long by 2-1/2 wide). Soil probably fairly fertile, though semi arid and very dry at this season. Only one source of drinkable water in a cave near lagoon.

Lagoon is separated from sea by a narrow low isthmus of land - 1/4 mile wide. Country mostly flat, very rocky (circle north) and only comparatively recently elevated above sea level.
(Feb. 8 - 14, 1922)

PETIT TROU (or EURIQUILLO) is a village with a small harbor about 29 miles (by land) southwest of Barahona. Good water about ten minutes behind town. Contains 100 houses (about) and is rather poor. Supplies to be had in limited quantities. Arid and dry at this season (Feb.)
(Feb. 7, Feb. 15-17, 1922)

Some coffee grown in neighborhood.

It lies at the foot of the last (southward) high land of the Bahoruca Mts. Coast is low south of this.

LOS PATAS, a small village on shore three miles southwest of Paradis. A large spring flows out from foot of cliff a few hundred yards inland. A large cave exists about 100 feet up the rocks above the spring. Cave contains much guano and numbers of bats. May have been inhabited by Indians. Might repay exploration - a good light required.

1922, Feb. 19,

POLO - a settlement in the Bahoruca Mountains about 15-16 miles from Cabral 6-1/4 hours west pack mules. Coffee grows very well - also vegetables for Cabral and Barahona market. It lies about 2000 ft. and over. Maybe 600-800 people in settlement. As country is limestone, nearly all streams flow underground and only one good stream near town. Another larger is 2-1/2 S. on the road to Maniel Viého and Petit Trou. The settlement lies at edge of a flat bottomed valley, evidently an old lake bed.

The whole valley (one mile across) drains (underground) through a narrow gorge into the river. Road down this gorge (to Paradis) impassable since the hurricane of 1908.

1922, Feb. 26 - March 8, March 12-13

LOMA de CIÉLO - lies 2-2 1/2 miles E. of Polo. Two summits 4000 to 4200 ft. high. Covered with "wet forest" on summit. Clearings to over 3000 ft. S.E. face is steep and precipitous.

(visited from Polo, Feb. 27, March 12 -

LOMA la HAUT - is a mountain rising on the right (North) of road leading from Cabral to Polo. It lies about four miles northeast of Polo. Probably about 4000-4500 ft. high. We did not quite reach the summit. Forest is rather poor on side (South) we ascended. Evidently most of big trees had been blown down in hurricane of 1908. A patch of several hundred acres of what must have been fine pine forest lay of S.E. slope, destroyed by fire some years since - only young pines 6-7 years old seen. Many traces of solenodons seen. (visited from Polo, March 3)

LO BRACITO - a clearing on south slopes of Quita Espuela (Mountain). It is about nine miles E.N.E. of San Francisco Macoris. The name Lo Bracito means "The Little Arm" of the Rio Inagua which rises and flows down to the eastward. The Lo Bracito joining it about three miles east. There is no shop or village, only huts scattered upon the lower slopes of the mountain. It lies due south of the S.E. peak.

1922, April 5, 12, 14, -17

Quita Espuela April 6-11, 13-

RIVER CUERVA - a small river flowing down N. foothills of Quita Espuela, a little above 1,000 ft. as called from one or two small caves near river bank. It (river) is about 3/4 miles west of Lo Bracita.

SAN FRANCISCO MACORIS - town of about 6000 inhabitants lies among the foothills on the north edge of the Cibas (Vega Real). It is on a branch R. way to the mark line at LaJina junction. Two rather poor hotels.

SAN GABRIEL ISLET - is a small island about 250 yards long and about 90 feet high. Mostly filled with a large cave. Many Indian shell heaps. Cave quite a comfortable place of residence except in very rainy weather when roof leaks. Rock orchid abundant on bare rocks. May 1, 1922

Maniel Vieho, March 7-10, ¹⁹²² (near Polo
Cabral, Lake of Rincon, March 15-18.

Itinerary of W. L. Abbott and E. C. Leonard from Plant Catalogs. ✓

SANCHEZ.

January 3, 1922.

SAMANA.

January 8, 1922 - January 10, 1922.

SANCHEZ.

January 11, 1922 - January 14, 1922.

BARAHNA.

January 23, 1922 - January 24, 1922.

HERMAN'S ESTATE ABOVE PARADIS.

January 28, 1922.

PARADIS.

January 28, 1922 - February 5, 1922.

PETIT TROUE.

February 7, 1922.

TRUJIN

February 8, 1922 - February 14, 1922.

PETIT TROU (EURIQUILLO)

February 15, 1922 - February 17, 1922.

PARADIS.

February 18, 1922.

LAS PATAS.

February 19, 1922.

POLO.

February 26, 1922 - March 1, 1922.

POLO - LOMA DE CIELO.

March 2, 1922.

POLO - LOMA LA HAUT.

March 3, 1922 - March 6, 1922.

MANIEL VIEHO.

March 7, 1922 - March 10, 1922.

POLO - LOMA DE CIELO.

March 12, 1922 - March 13, 1922.

CABRAL (Lake of Rincon or Cabral).

March 15, 1922 - March 18, 1922.

Data from plant catalog, W. L. Abbott, Nov., 1920 - May, 1921

PORT LIMON - Limon is an anchorage in a bay fronted by a small island on north coast, Samaná Peninsula, - about half day- 17 miles from Samaná. Most of the houses at Limon stand two miles back from the shore. A few supplies obtainable.

NARRANJITA - Narranjita River (not on chart) is on south side of Samaná Bay about miles west of San Lorenzo Bay, and just east (next bay) of the Narranja Arriba River, (which is marked on chart) a cave or rather rock shelter lies inside mouth of river about 300 yards inside the entrance, and on right coming in - a confused quantity of Indian bones and broken pottery lie in a crack in floor of this rock shelter. Evidently tumbled about and disturbed by treasure seekers (?). It would be worth digging out this to see if any undisturbed burials are deeper in crevice.

Another cave is (on mainland) several miles east of this much nearer (maybe half way) mouth of Baracota River - cave is marked by whitish patches on cliffs. This was not visited.

SANCHEZ - Town of 200 inhabitants at head of Samaná Bay. (Northwest corner) R.R. runs into interior from here connecting at Moca with line from Porto Plata. A vast swamp occupies the head of the bay, through which the railway runs the first 12 miles. The swamp is formed by the alluvial deposit of the Yuna River which drains the eastern Cibao.

Hills to height of 1200 feet rise close to town on the north.

Still covered with heavy forest on summits. - Flatter land about the town is all cleared or covered with secondary forest. Rainfall heavy.

Hotel Aleman kept by Herman Hagen. Fare \$3 a day. Many naturalists have stayed here.

SAMANÁ - Town of 1500 inhabitants, about 20 miles east of Sanchez. District mostly English speaking as a colony of Philadelphia and New Jersey negroes were settled here under President Boyer of Haiti in 1820 and 1822.

Town situated on a little bay formed by a chain of islands on north side of Samaná Bay. Vegetation is very luxuriant owing to heavy rainfall. Fruit and food abundant and fairly cheap. Not much heavy (virgin) forest in immediate vicinity, but there is plenty of large secondary jungle. No. Hotel, but boarding house kept by Beckie Desh~~h~~^x may, who speaks English (?). Food good, clean. \$3 per diem.

LAGUNA - A scattered settlement mostly English speaking about 6 miles N.N.W. of Samaná. In spite of name there is no lake here. A good bit of cleared land and secondary jungle. Plenty of heavy forest. The Pilon d'Azucar (peak 1600 feet) rises north of the clearing. Whole range of hills to northward covered with unbroken forest to north coast of Peninsula. Road from Samaná very muddy in the rain, ~~The~~ road crossed ridge north of S. town and descends to the Rio San Juan, which it follows for 2 miles, mostly in the river bed, then the trail turns to right and over another small ridge to the valley of Laguna.

Rainfall heavy - vegetation luxuriant. Mud abundant. The summit of Pilon d'Azucar was cleared during survey by Navy Department. two years ago and a Signal Survey flag put here. Vegetation on peak is true "wet forest" a confused tangle of trees, bamboos, creepers covering the rocks.

LAJANA - Small settlement on Samaná Peninsula - scattered huts and plantations. It lies about 2 miles south of coast in at Port Rincon. The Laguna Sala - a salt lake or pond - lies about a mile west of Lajana.

Another Lajana lies on south side of Samaná Bay, just west of the islet and cave of San Gabriel. It includes a patch of mainland and some rocky islets on the coast. There are no permanent inhabitants, but some plantations of cacao and plantations belonging to Sanchez and Samaná people.

Fishermen and wood cutters also frequent the shores.

SAN GABRIEL - Islet and cave - one of the numerous small and rocky islets on south side of Samaná Bay about 3 miles west of San Lorenzo Bay. The cave occupies most of the interior of the islet, is very comfortable to live in. Wind blows through it so that sand flies are rarely troublesome. Good water (2 streams) empty into a small bay about one mile eastward. Numerous caves called "the Guano Caves" on chart lie just eastward on mainland.

NAVARRETE - Small town 24 KM. W. of Santiago. R.R. station (on R.R. to Porto Plata) is 2 miles North. Water has to be brought on donkeys from the Yaqui River two and one half miles south.

Town stands near edge of arid belt. Everything becomes very dry and arid west and south, and fresher and greener east and north. Collecting south towards the Yaqui produced no new plants, but north along the railroad line was a little better, as the line rises among the hills. Soil is fertile but evidently too little rain as a rule. The forest, or what is left of it, is arid and dry; ferns very scarce.

Navarrete stands on new main road to Monte Cristo 63 miles distant. Mao about 16 miles distant. Guayúbin about 36 miles distant.

PIMENTEL (formerly Barbéra) town and station on railway 33 miles west of Sanchez.

About 250 houses, a busy place. Provisions plentiful and fairly cheap. Oranges the best in S.D. It is about 2 miles north of the River ~~Cabo~~^{my}, which is crossed by a ferry on road to Cot~~ing~~^{my} and the capital (San Domingo).

Neighborhood largely natural savanna. Wild guinea fowl plentiful, but hard to get, also a good many "Boukera" Oediconemus dominicensis.

A hotel of sorts exists. Did not try it.

MAO - Town of 250 to 300 houses. Near Mao River and 2 or 3 miles south of Yaqui River. Near river bottoms land is rich and fertile but hills are dry and arid.

Market Saturdays only which is pretty well supplied. River Mao one half mile east, good clear water, excellent bathing. One or two small eating places. (Hotel?) Donkey boys bring river water to sell in tins. Fruit scarce.

Irrigation below (North of) town - canal from the Mao.

Mao is about 14 miles from Navarete, on Santiago Porto Plata R.R.

Road fit for carts and motors.

GUAYÚBIN - A small dead town on north bank of Yacui del Norte. Inhabitants lazy and shiftless. The road from Santiago to Dajabon (and Hayti) crosses near here by ferry.

Provisions rather scarce and dear. Almost all fresh stuff is brought from Dajabon one half day (with donkey) away on Haytian frontier.

A small eating house, also provides bed. (Don't use this "hole" if it can be helped.)

Land along river very fertile, but no provision for irrigation has been made.

The American "plantations" are further down the Yacui near Monti Cristi.

Region dry and arid, except along the rivers. River water frequently muddy from rains in the hills and then can't be used until it has "settled". There are two ferries at Guayúbin - one on the Mao and Savoneta Road, and the other on Dajabon road. Swimming good in River and our stay was fairly comfortable.

New road Santiago to Monti-Cristi 74 miles, runs along base of foothills - old road 84 miles in River bottom.

COTUI or COTUY - Small town of about 150 houses - slack and half dead. People very lazy. Town stands on hill about 3/4 mile from

the Yuna River. Savannas (natural) and small woods about the town. Above hills are forested, below mostly open savannas. Provisions not very plentiful and comparatively dear. Neighborhood not much cultivated. It is 9 miles S.W. of Pimentel (or Barbéra) on the R.R. the road crossing both the Camá and the Yuna Rivers. It stands on south side of the plain of the Cibao, at the northeast corner of the Central range of the Cordillera. Hills mostly poor stony land - sandstone. The church is one of the oldest if not the oldest in America. Much battered with shot, earthquake, and time.

Las Cacaos

Small village and bay, 5 miles east of Sanchez, good water.

W. L. ABBOTT, COLLECTING DATES AND LOCALITIES.

(Data from Plant Catalogs)

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, NOVEMBER 1920 to MAY 1921.

Sánchez,	November 29 - December 12.
Samaná,	December 14.
Laguna,	" 17-24
Samaná,	" 27-30
Sanchez,	January 5-9.
Villa Riva,	" 11-17
Pimentel,	" 19-25
Cotui,	" 28 - February 7
Pimentel,	February 7
Guayabin,	" 13-21
Mao,	February 23 - March 1
Navarrete,	March 3- 6
Sánchez,	" 9 - 20
Las Cacaos,	" 21
Rojo Cabo,	" 23-24
Cape Samaná,	" 25-26
Lajana,	" 27
Puerto Frances,	" 28-29
Las Cacaos,	" 30
Samaná,	" 31
San Gabriel Island, San Lorenzo Bay,	April 5 - April 12.
Lajana,	" 11
Samaná,	" 14
Jato Viejo (Old Heart River)	" 19 - 20
Port Limon,	" 21
Jato Viejo,	" 22-23
Samaná,	" 25
Sánchez,	" 28-30
Barracota River,	May 1
Puerto Plata,	" 7

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W. L. ABBOTT, COLLECTING DATES AND LOCALITIES.

(Data from Plant Catalogs)

HAITI, 1920.

Port au Prince,	February 21-23
St. Marc,	" 25-28
Gonave Island,	March 3-21
Anse Galet,	" 3-14
Etoite,	" 15-21
St. Marc,	" 27-30
Port au Prince,	April 1-2
Etang Saumatre,	April 4-6 (Apparently eastern & near Manneville.)
Trou Caiman,	" 7
Etang Saumatre,	" 8-12
Fonds Parisien,	" 15
Fonds Varettes,	" 17 - May 3
Fonds Parisien,	May 5- May 13
Etang Saumatre,	" 14-17
Furcy,	" 26 - June 14.
Morne Tranchant	" 29
Grande Riviere,	" 30
Morne Bourchette	June 2
Mont Furcy (Morne de Wezan) (= St. Vincent)	May 27-28, June 2,3,5,6,7,9, 11, 12, 13.
Petionville,	June 15-28.
Port au Prince,	July 1.
Gonave Island,	July 4-9.
Pikmi	July 4-9.
Petite Gonave Island,	" 10
St. Marc,	" 14
Port au Prince,	July 15-16
Cap Haitien,	" 23.

Itinerary of W. L. Abbott and E. C. Leonard from Plant Catalogs.

PORT AU PRINCE.

February 19, 1920 - February 23, 1920.

SAINT MARC.

February 25, 1920 - February 28, 1920.

ANSE GALET GONAVE ISLAND.

March 3, 1920 - March 14, 1920.

ETOITE GONAVE ISLAND.

March 15, 1920 - March 21, 1920.

SAINT MARC.

March 27, 1920 - March 30, 1920.

PORT AU PRINCE.

April 1, 1920 - April 2, 1920.

ETANG SAUMATRE.

April 4, 1920 - April 12, 1920.

FONDS PARISIEN.

April 15, 1920.

FONDS VARETTES.

April 17, 1920 - May 3, 1920.

FONDS PARISIEN.

May 5, 1920 - May 10, 1920.

Itinerary of W. L. Abbott and E. C. Leonard from Plant Catalogs.

FONDS PARISIEN.

May 10, 1920 - May 12, 1920.

ETANG SAUMATRE.

May 14, 1920 - May 17, 1920.

MT. FURCY.

May 26, 1920 - May 29, 1920.

MT. TRANCHANT.

May 29, 1920.

LA GRAND REVIERE.

May 30, 1920.

MT. FURCY.

May 31, 1920.

MT. BOURCHETTE.

June 2, 1920.

MT. FURCY.

June 3, 1920 - June 15, 1920.

PETIONVILLE.

June 15, 1920 - June 28, 1920.

PORT AU PRINCE.

July 1, 1920.

GONAVE ISLAND.

July 4, 1920 - July 9, 1920.

PETITE GONAVE ISLAND.

July 9, 1920 - July 10, 1920.

PORT AU PRINCE.

July 16, 1920.

CAP HATIE.

July 23, 1920.

Collecting localities, W. L. Abbott, Feb., 1920
Data from plant catalogs.

SAINT MARC lays at the head of a bay and the mouth of a valley roughly about 5 - 7 miles long, running north. On the west side are barren ridges about 1000 feet high. The first V-700 ft. rises by a series of hills, while the final heights are so steep as to be very difficult to climb. On the east side is a ridge of hills about 700 ft. alt. which extend out to the sea forming the East side of the bay and a point that can be seen from Pau P. This range is green with vegetation. Beyond this range is another much higher range (2000 ft.) running parallel. Apparently more or less barren with scattered pine trees? on the summit. The valley is fertile and cultivated. Growing cotton --- cocoa palms, royal palms, sugar cane, mangoes, head fruit, oranges, etc. The valley bed gradually rises and narrows for a distance of about two miles, while the head opens up into a basin like effect well covered with cane cultivation.

Data from plant catalogs, W. W. Abbott, May 10, to July 23, 1920. ✓

MT. FURCY Hotel Madame Fontineau. On ridge S.E. Mont Le Grand Fond. Almost entirely void of trees and shrubs. Cultivated and meadow land a bare mountain side. Young pine in certain places north abundant. Older trees scattered and nearly exterminated. If measures be taken ~~#1510-1519 Font pier le Hotel~~ at once the pine may be saved.

MT. TRANCHANT. Sides, bare and cultivated. Top meadow and shrubs.

MT. BOURCHETTE ("Morn de Wèzan") [= Morne St. Vincent. A. Wetmore] Trail ~~over~~ summit on ridges and sides. Sides facing north and south. Scattered pines on some slopes. Dense thickets in places. Rock exposures common. ~~Laterite~~. Soil where exposed red clay. --- slopes steep.

PETITE GONAIVE IS. Ragged coral rocks, with occasional sandy beached bays. Central portion lagoon, ~~with~~ mangrove type.

Data from plant catalog, W. W. Abbott, Feb. 21 - July 23, 1920 ✓

ANSE GALET GONAIVE ISLAND: Saline lowlands and mouth of La Source. Arrive Anse Galet ^T March 2, 1920 about noon. Bay bordered by mangroves - back of these is a series of salines with no vegetation. A level stretch of slightly rising land starting from the bay and extending westward lays between the beach and hills. This is covered by a rather dense growth of ^(Prosopis juliflora) thorn (See No. 249) under these are numerous cacti, chiefly of opuntia type. On this low foot hill about one half mile from the landing the town of Anse Galet, a city of about a dozen houses. Beyond this town a short distance is the valley of La Source. The head of the stream is a spring. The water runs in a small stream for a distance of about two miles and dries. The flood plains average 50 yards wide. The sides are very steep and high cut by occasional ravines. Outcrop of lime rock often conglomerate of rounded pebbles and stones. Rock fragments about valley show H₂O wear. The valley extends beyond the Source several miles to the south terminating in a series of non conformable depressions and rugged hills and banks of broken corroded coal limestone. The valley basin about La Source is heavily wooded, as are also the sides and uplands when not too rocky, and exposed. * * *

Anse Galet Gonaive Island. Valley of La Source and path to right from La Source for distance of about 2 miles.

ETOITE GONAIVE ISLAND. - Landed 11 o'clock a.m. March 15, 1920
Camp back of city. City situated in gap of Mangrove swamp. Reef laying along with slender ^{off} shore. No pier. Fringe of mangrove swamp. Laying back of this - plain, about one mile? Beyond first with scattered

trees and bushes and further back heavier forest. Most of region xerophytic.

ETANG SAUMATRE - meadow bordering lake shore.

Lake Aussei is between two ranges of mountains as the continuation of the Cul de Sac. The northwest end is fed by many strong springs forming streams but of few rods length. These springs flow through wet boggy meadows. Back of the spring ~~area~~ one finds cultivated fields of the typical secondary thorn tree growth, common on the Cul de Sac. The dry portions further from the lake contain many cactus and are dry and rocky. The lower ranges of hills bordering the lake on the north side are very dry and rocky, the most of it outcrop of igneous rock white or black. The region rather sparse of cactus, thorn trees, etc.

The higher ranges (3-4000 ft.) much woods, many palms. Tops 5-6000 ft. relatively bare.

TROU CAIMAN - About one mile southwest ~~Thomaz~~ ~~area~~ Cat tail swamps. Entire swamp covered with dense growth, cat tails in soft mud 1-3 ft. deep border more or less firm. The cat tails mixed with sedges and Alismas. Adjacent areas on north side open meadow land and cultivated patches of damp mucky soil covered with short grass and sedges. East side thorn tree growth to lake edge.

FONDS VARETTE - Southeast Mission about six miles. (3000 ft.) Mountain covered with thicket, much climbing bamboo, with scattered pine trees, open grass lands and cultivated and thickets. On some of the neighboring slopes occasional remnants of woods could be seen. Many

acres were covered ----- -- studed^d with dead trunks of trees killed by fire. Very few young pine were present. At the present rate of destruction the pine will soon be extinct. Nearly every tree yet existing mangled by natives for fire wood. Many cases fires started near the base of a mountain slope, travel^d to top burning acres of ground leaving the slope bare. A clearing is made for only one crop.

Many strawberries and blackberries on mountain top.

ABBOTT LOCALITIES FOR BIRDS TAKEN FROM MUSEUM BIRD CATALOG.

SAN DOMINGO.

Catalina Id.	September 19, 1919. ✓
Catalinita Id.	September 11, 1919. ✓
Constanza	September 22-30, 1916, October 1-2, 1916, April 7-13, 26, 27, 29, 1919, May 11, 1919. ✓
" (above, 4500 ft.)	April 9-10, 1919. ✓
" (near)	April 29-30, 1919, May 1-2, 1919. ✓
Duvergé S.W.	October 1, 1919. ✓
El Rio, Jimenoa River	May 13-19, 1919. ✓
El Rio	September 20, 1916, October 4-9, 1916, May 12, 1919. ✓
Hondo, Rio Grande Valley	May 3-9, 1919. ✓
Jarabacoa	October 11-16, 1916. ✓
La Galera, Samana Peninsula	August 26, 1916. ✓
Laguna, Samana Peninsula	August 6-10, 12-14, 1916. August 11 & 13, 1919, March 4 & 6-10, 1919. ✓
Lake Enriquillo	October 2-3, 5, 1919. ✓
Le Pilon de Zucar, Samana	August 12, 1919. ✓
Loma del Rio Grande (5,000 - 6,000 ft. near Constanza)	April 16-23, 1919. ✓
Port Rincon, Samana	August 16-19, 1919. ✓
Puerto Frances, Samana	August 21, 1919. ✓

Rio St. John, near Samana

March 3, 1919 ✓

Roge Cavo, Samana Peninsula

August 26, 29-30, 1916. ✓

Samana Bay

July 26 & 30, 1916, August 3, 1916. ✓

Samana Peninsula, North Shore

August 17, 1916. ✓

Sanchez

October 20, 23-24, 1916, ✓

February 3, 6-7, 10-17, 19-20, ✓
22-23, 1919; June 1, 1919. ✓

San Lorenzo Bay, Samana

March 16, 1919. ✓

San Lorenzo, Samana Bay

July 28-30, 1916, September 9-10, ✓
1916, March 18-20, 1919. ✓

Saona Id. S.E.

September 12-14, 16-17, 1919. ✓

Sosua,

July 26-27, 30, 1919. ✓

St. John's Bay, N. Shore, Samana
Peninsula.

August 17, 1916. ✓

ABBOTT LOCALITIES FOR BIRDS TAKEN FROM MUSEUM BIRD CATALOG.

HAITI.

Anse Galette, Gonave Id.	March 4-14, 1920. ✓
Bay Moustique,	May 4-5, & 7-8, 1917. ✓
Bombardopolis	March 21-27, 1917. ✓
Cape Haiti	April 25 & 27, 1917. ✓
Cayemites Id.	January 4-8, 10 & 14, 1918. ✓
Etang Saumatre	April 4-6, 8-11, 1920. ✓
Etroit, Gonave Id.	March 16-21, 1920. ✓
Fonds Parisien	May 5-8, & 12, 1920. ✓
Fonds Varettes	April 18, 20-22, 26-27, 29, 1920. ✓ May 1, 1920. ✓
Furcy	May 31, June 1 & 13, 1920. ✓
Gonave Id.	February 18-27, 1918. ✓ March 3-4, 1920. ✓
Jean Rabel	March 29-30, May 30, June 1 & 3, 1917. ✓
Jérémie	November 18-25, 27-30, 1917. ✓ December 1-3, 5, 9, 11, 12, 14, 17, 20, 25-28, 1917. ✓ January 16, 1918. ✓ February 8 & 10, 1918. ✓
La Grotte, 8 mi. S.W. of Jérémie	December 8-9, 1917. ✓
Lake Assuai	March 5-10, 1918. ✓
Les Basses	January 9, 1918. ✓
Little Cayemites Id.	January 13, 1918. ✓
Manneville, Etang-Saumatre	May 14-16, 1920. ✓

Moline (2,000 - 3,000 ft.)

January 25-30, 1918. ✓

February 1, 1918. ✓

Morne de Wézan, near Furcy

June 2, 10 & 12, 1920. ✓

Moron

December 18-20, 23-24, 1917. ✓

Moustique

March 2-12, 1917.

Mt. Tranchant, near Furcy

May 29, 1920. ✓

Petit Port l'Ecu

May 9, 1917

June 26 & 28, 1917.

Pikmi, Gonave Id.

July 5-8, 1920. ✓

Port de Paix

February 12 & 24, 1917.

April 4, 14 & 17, 1917. ✓

June 13-14, 1917. ✓

Port de Piment

March 9, 1917. ✓

Rivier Bar

February 16-19, 21-22, 1917.

Rivier Moustique

March 31, April 1, May 4, 1917. ✓

St. Nicolas Mole

March 19, 1917. ✓

Tortuga Id.

January 30-31, 1917 ✓

February 1-8, 1917 ✓

April 6-8, 1917 ✓

May 16 & 18-20, 1917. ✓

June 29, 1917. ✓

Trois Rivières, Mouth of

May 12, 1917. ✓

Trou Caiman

March 10-12, 1918. ✓

April 7, 1920. ✓

Abbott

✓

Birds observed on Lake Enriquillo

October 1 - 6, 1919.

Camp was at village of Duvergé, about three miles from lake on dry foot hill - all between village and lake was irrigated land and swarming with mosquitoes, so that camping nearer the lake was impossible.

Country is semi arid - many species of cacti, cereus, etc. and acacia trees. The large tall fan palms, the leaves of which are used for baskets, screens, etc. are very plentiful - probably mostly planted.

There was a large area of swamp land along shores of lake and this abounded in water birds - sandpipers of many kinds.

Rails must be very common from all the noise they make - few seen.

Probably a very good place for birds is at Lake Rincon - the tower of Cabral stands on west side, one mile from water - Cabral is 12 miles from Barahona by good road (in dry weather).

Camp at far side of Cabral (from Barahona) across river, by an irrigation ditch of excellent water - in an enclosure by a cane mill. A large area of grass and reeds at Lake Rincon, not much open water - plenty of canoes available.

Lake Limon (a long march 6 - 7 hours, east of Duvergé) said to have many birds - mosquitoes and sandflies reported as very bad there. Duvergé is about 24 miles from Cabral - Hot dry march - water mostly brackish, two or three places en route - can be motored but road very bad.

Continual tire punctures.

A large American Company called "The Barahona Company" is now developing a large track of land along the lower Yaqui del Sur River. They own 56,000 acres. They will build a wier across the river to fill the irrigation ditches - nothing can be grown in this district without irrigation. Rainfall small and irregular. The mountains above Barahona on side facing the sea (southeast) have a heavy rainfall. There is heavy forest and coffee plantations.

Some marines told me that on the lake or lagoon south of Barahona (considerably) above sea level they saw many spotted swans ??

SACNA ISLAND - September 12-18, 1919.

Wrong season for visit. Mosquitoes and sandflies awful.

Should be visited in February or March. Birds scarce.

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TRIP TO CONSTANZA AND NEIGHBORHOOD.

MANUSCRIPT NOTES - W. L. ABBOTT

April 3, 1919 - May 22, 1919.

April 3, 1919.

Went by railroad train to La Vega. Hired horses here and next day marched to Jarabacoa. A road fit for motors is under construction and will be finished (open to motor traffic) probably in a few months.

April 5 and 6, 1919.

To Constanza. Found that there had been a severe drought from Constanza southward, and food had become rather scarce, not nearly so plentiful or cheap as on my previous visit in September 1916. Corn grass was scarce, and the cattle in poor condition. However, the drought ended a few days before our arrival and food gradually became more plentiful. Beans and sweet potatoes were the principle things obtainable. Beef and pork once or twice a week at 12 - 14 cents a lb. Plantains were being brought from a lower elevation down in the bottom of the Rio Grande Valley. Rice had to be brought from La Vega and cost 16 cents a lb. However, we made out pretty well. Two days after arrival one of my Samaná boys got influenza, luckily escaping with a mild attack. He had caught it from the Porto Rican school master at El Rio, who had it badly and died three days afterward.

We were at Constanza nine days (until April 15) and then marched five or six days southeast to a clearing on the slopes of the Loma del Rio Grande, at about 5000 feet. Very chilly and wet here, and it rained every

(Trip to Constanza and Neighborhood Cont'd.)

day. The pine forests had been greatly injured by the fires started by the natives during the drought. Many thousands of acres had been burned over from the river bottom to the crests of the ridges. The fires mostly started to improve the pasturage for the few dozen cattle and ponies grazing on the hillside. The undergrowth and young pines had been pretty well swept out, and the big trees had their vitality so injured that but few cones remained on the trees. As a result crossbills are absent. The clearing called "Boho Kali" (the place of the vine) covering maybe 200 acres, was planted with sweet potatoes, corn, beans and plantains. The latter very poor and were sometimes killed by frost in winter, according to the owner. Loximitris dominicensis was the commonest birds in flocks. The males just changing into their breeding plumage. The climate was fine and bracing down nearly to 50⁰ Fahr. in early morning. We stayed at Boho Kali until April 24, and then returned to Constanza, which we could see in the valley below, not more than four miles as the crow flies.

April 28, 1919.

Marched from Constanza across the ridge to the southward, and camped at a clearing called Corralito, only six miles, but I had a slight dose of fever. It was a lovely camp, reminding me of Kashmir. Pine forests all around and the Rio Grande in the narrow bottom about 1500 feet below. We saw what was apparently a pair of crossbills on the march, but I failed to get one I fired at. No others were seen, probably owing to the damage to the pines from fires. This camp was about the elevation of Constanza (3400 feet circ.) or a little higher. The scenery and climate perfectly lovely. There were a few people at Corralito, but the clearings

(Trip to Constanza and Neighborhood Cont'd.)

were not yet producing much. The inhabitants knew the crossbill.

Solitaries were common, as everywhere in the hills, so was Hyetornis.

Pigeons were common but shy. They were our great stand by for the pot as chickens were scarce, and pork not often obtainable.

May 3, 1919.

We marched six miles to a place called Hondo down in the bottom by the Rio Grande. The village of Hondo Abajo (5 houses) was half a mile lower down. The climate much warmer here. We camped in a small grassy clearing, surrounded by thick scrub, on a bluff overlooking the river, by the ruins of a hut where some Americans engaged in cutting cedar (Juniperus barbadensis) had lived some thirty years previously. Pigeons were plentiful, coming to drink at some salt spring.

The people here had much more food to sell, batales, plantains, eggs, etc. Swifts of three species and nightjars two or three species were numerous, in the evenings. I shot three black swifts, and missed two or three shots at nightjars, some of which may have been Microsiphornis. There were several kinds besides Don Juans, (Nyctibius) which we heard regularly. The clearing was very small and thick scrub all around so it was a poor place to shoot, and I shot very badly as usual. One or two big swifts were shot and lost. Ground doves (Oreopelia leucometopus) were not common and we only shot one pair, and saw 2 or 3 others. One of my boys had shot a young one at Constanza, but it was too badly shot to skin. The nightjar I fired at twice had a very peculiar flight reminding me of an Australian boomerang. The small area of cleared ground and the river gorge right alongside would have made shooting difficult for even a good shot at any of these evening birds. Possibly one would have done

(Trip to Constanza and Neighborhood Cont'd.)

better down at the village of Hondo where there was a large cleared area. Am sure I should have done better and got more birds lower down the river at a lower level as at Túbano where Beck collected.

May 10, 1919.

Returned to Constanza. Aratinga chloroptera was now fairly common, as the guavas on which they fed were ripe. Streptoprogne zonaris melanotus numerous.

May 12, 1919.

Marched to El Rio on the upper Jimenoa River (wrongly spelled Emenoa in my notes on my first visit). Stayed here eight days. Saw no cross-bills, a few Loximitris dominicensis; obtained one Microligea montana; saw Microligea palustris. Saw at least two kinds of birds in thick brush, which I failed to get, and could not identify. One may have been Calyptophilus frugivorus. The other evidently new. Fired at it only eight feet distant, but "covered it" with an intervening tree too successfully, and only a few scattered feathers and no bird remained.

May 20, 1919 - To Jarabacoa.

May 21, 1919 - " La Vega.

May 22, 1919 - " Sanchez by rail.

As I do not speak any Spanish, I brought two Samaná boys with me, one of whom, John King, was with me on my first trip to Constanza. Two small tents were carried and we found camping much the most satisfactory. The hill people are very dirty and verminous, and all the houses contained

(Trip to Constanza and Neighborhood (Cont'd.))

fleas at least. The country was ideal for camping in the pine forest especially. The two tents (7 ft. square) with flies, jointed poles, and ground sheets only made a light mule load.

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GONAVE ISLAND - W. L. ABBOTT - MSS. NOTES.

February 18 - 28, 1918.

Gonave Island (not to be confounded with the town of Gonaives) is about 32 geographical miles long. It has an average width of about six miles (geographical), and is somewhere about 220 square English miles. It is hilly, the southeast end rising in a flat table land 2500 feet high. The northwest end is much lower.

It is separated on the north side by St. Marc channel 11 miles wide from the mainland of Haiti, and on the southeast side by the Gonave channel 17 1/2 sea miles across at its narrowest point. The island is very dry, very little rain falls during most of the year, and fresh water is very scarce. The only good fresh water is said to be at Anse Galet on the northeast side. At Pikmi on south side is said to be near drinkable water. Elsewhere there are only a few scattered springs and holes, where water, white with chalky sediment, is used by the inhabitants and domestic animals.

The soil is fertile, and there are many gardens where plantains, yams, sweet potatoes, etc. are grown. These depend almost entirely upon the dew which falls very heavily upon the hills.

The pasturage is good and the cattle look very well. These also are almost entirely dependent upon the dew for drinking water. The coast belt is very arid, but as one ascends the hillsides the vegetation

Gonave Island - Feb. 18-28, 1918 (Cont'd.)

becomes greener and more luxuriant. This was the case during my visit February 18-28, after three months of dry weather.

The slopes of the hills are well wooded and near the table land. This consists of open rolling downs covered with bracken and long grass. The only trees being in the gullies.

Gonave Island produces the best mahogany and Lignum vitae (Guaiac) in Haiti. Gendarms are almost entirely occupied in trying to prevent the stealing of these woods. Apparently the right to cut them having been granted as a monopoly to several different parties in the past.

✓ Bird notes
abstracted

MOLINE - ABBOTT, W. L. MSS. NOTES, 1918.

The last attempt to reach mountains of La Hotte ended in failure. I did not reach over 3,200 feet. A most lovely district called Moline. Coffee right to the summits. One of my boys got sick, and I sent him back to Jérémie where he died a few days after. The other boy got fever pretty bad. I also had some fever.

I found no hill birds except Ricordia swainsoni and Todus angustirostris. Myiadestes is not singing now and it was impossible to find it. Everybody in the hills knew it under name "La musician". Heard many "Chat huant" in dense broken jungle country in the 4^{en} section. Too dense to see anything. Don't know if it was Nyctibius or Microsiphonorhis. It was lovely up in the hills only for the fever. I find the right way to reach La Hotte is to march 9 miles east of Jérémie to Rossau, then up the river of Rossau to the quartier called "Catineau." This includes the north slope of La Hotte. I doubt if La Hotte is much over 5,000. I was on the hill above Moline at 3,000 (or a little more) and it was 8 miles across intervening valley "Catineau" to La Hotte. Certainly it was not 2,000 feet higher. It seems to be covered with pines. Some pine forest at Moline. It would be best to visit the high lands in June (summer) when "La Musician" is singing.

I had a very pleasant camp at Moline at 2000 feet, by a clear cold river, opposite the little R.C. church. Plenty to eat, chickens, eggs, sweet potatoes, yams, milk, etc. and everybody most friendly.

1916

Aug. 27, 1925

1917

Tortue

Dr. Abbott tells me that on Is. Tortue he camped at La Vallée and Basses Terres and from these points made excursions to all parts of the island. The southeast coast is densely inhabited. ~~Almost all~~ ^{almost all} of the food for Cap' Naitien comes from Tortue.

PLACES WHERE COLLECTIONS WERE MADE IN SANTO DOMINGO

July--October 1916.

SAMANÁ:- Town of two thousand inhabitants, North shore Samana Bay, largely English speaking population. Mainly descendants of American negroes, settled there under the regime of President Boyer (of Hayti) in 1822-24. Well settled country in neighborhood. Fairly well wooded, very hilly and very beautiful. Fruit plentiful, good and cheap.

LAGUNA:- A settlement of scattered houses mostly English speaking about four miles (in straight line) near South foot of Pilon d'azucar--a clearing made in last 15 or 20 years. North of this and the sea scarcely any clearings or inhabitants on account of absence of fresh water. Pretty good collecting in wood, lots of virgin forest. "Juraus Solenodon) Frequently? caught by natives (they say).

SAN JUAN BAY:- About two and half miles walk from Loguna on North shore of Samana peninsula. A Sandy beach about half mile long, surrounded by wooded hills. No inhabitants on shore of bay. Village about one and half miles inland. Bay is about ten miles (four hours walk) from Samaná town. Birds scarce except parrots and pigeons.

ROJO CABO:- (arroyo cavo) an old settlement of scattered houses, about one mile inland of South shore of Port Rican Bay. Galeva island lies opposite about one mile from shore. Water scarce and bad. There is however good water in a sink hole in limestone about one mile east of the tienda (shop). Much of the forest is secondary. No water between here and Cape Samana five or six miles east. Country raised coral reef, stony soil there. Caves in limestone, especially near coast of Cape Samaná. Entirely Spanish speaking.

SAN LORENZO BAY:- on South side Samaná Bay. Many precipitious limestone hills. Literally being ^{honey-combed} covered with caves. The cave (usually inhabited) near the pier of the abundant railroad is full of shell heaps, and contains many indian carvings, more or less obliterated by smoke and ^{live} deposits. Cave leaks badly.

JARABAEVA:- A village of one hundred and fifty homes about fifteen miles south of La Vega in the upper valley of the Yagui del Norte. Elevation five hundred and fifty metres. Very pretty valley--surrounded by pine covered hills.

EL RIO:- A new settlement founded sixteen years ago in the upper valley of the Emenoa, which flows into the Yagui River (Del Norte). Elevation about four thousand feet. About twenty miles by road from Jarabacoa.

There are about six to eight hundred people settled within a few miles of El Rio. No town, only a shop (tienda) and a cock pit. Beautiful and fairly fertile district. Less mist and fog than at -----

CONSTANZA:- An old settlement, *evidently* originally an Indian site. About four thousand feet elevation, hills both sides valley, two thousands feet higher. Valley drains into the Yaqui del Sud. Lovely cool climate and pretty scenery. Pine covered hills all around. It is fourteen miles from El Rio. Road crossing the valley of the Tirea on the way. The Tirea empties into the Yuna River. The Yuna valley has been settled for the past fourteen years. Constanza stands near the Geographical center of San Domingo. Its waters drain into the Yaqui del Sud, emptying into the sea near Azua ^{an} *South east the Tirea* (just over a low ridge) flows Northeast into the Yuna, while the Emenoa whose head waters ^{are only} empty five or six miles away drains into the Yaqui del Norte emptying near Monti Christi on North coast. Probably eight hundred to a thousand people live near Constanza. The village has eighty or ninety houses (not all occupied however) Mostly pine forests in neighborhood. Highest hill in sight is El Macho or Vanilejo, as it is called on map--8,500 feet. Tina the highest mountain in West Indies, is invisible. It lies twelve to fourteen miles south. Scarcely any precipices or bare rocks. Hills rounded and covered with trees to summit. The inhabitants of the hills have much more European blood than those of the Samaná and the lowlands. Many look like Spanish peasants. Much indian blood is present and of course more or less negro. Some of the people, especially women, would pass for poor indians.

SANCHEZ:- formerly called Las Canibas, where I collected during my first visit to San Domingo in 1883. Now a town of about two thousand five hundred inhabitants at the Northeast corner of Samaná bay, the starting point of the Railroad into the interior. Railroad runs to La Vega, sixty-two miles distant. Samaná is eighteen miles from Sanchez.

Mr.

W. L. Abbott

400 South 15th St

Philadelphia

Pa.

San Jose 8 of May of 1921

Mr. W. L. Abbott Philadelphia Laa Southe 15 street
most of the Abbott I sent the big frogs to you and one
can of snakes and some of the little frogs met her
Lover I and the good and I have long from you
I wrote to Lacombe and got the frogs for the night
and the lived them to Revere Salomon to deliver to
me to pursue from February the 25 and the
have sent them of last. I have received the
15 dollars from Lacombe. Now must you give him for
me he wrote to me telling that the money was for
you and you had told him to wait to send
as a matter to me. Well I had said him the
specimens from Lacombe and some lizards eggs
So I that must be for you. Have heard the
specimens I do send in sometimes many times
as if he had a new old marks here no more
I have about 12 snakes here. I have
2 snakes of some and the first of May
to last. I must to keep. I must to people
a plenty times as before. I have of the same late as
here you for time to time. I keep you as well as possible
yours truly John King

John King
Stamand R.D.